FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REACTION CONTINUES TO TRIAL SENTENCING

PY112004 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Dec 85 p 1, 9

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The verdicts in the trial of the former military juntas yesterday drew harsh criticism from human rights activists and leftwing politicians but showers of praise from most government officials and Radical Party congressmen.

Meanwhile, Federal Prosecutor Julio Cesar Strassera began studying whether he has sufficient grounds to appeal the verdicts and a defence lawyer admitted that the ex-junta trial has opened the way for trials of other officers implicated in human rights abuses. Strassera told Radio Continental that the light sentences and acquittals affecting seven of the nine former commanders-in-chief are due to the federal appeals court's decision to "evaluate the responsibility by (military) force and not by juntas."

The six-man court on Monday sentenced ex-President Jorge Videla and retired Admiral Emilio Massera to life imprisonment but acquitted retired Air Force Brigadier Omar Graffigna, ex-President Leopoldo Galtieri, retired Admiral Jorge Anaya and retired Brigadier Basilio Lami Dozo. Ex-President Roberto Viola, retired Admiral Armando Lambruschini and retired Brigadier Ramon Agosti were given reduced sentences of 17 years, eight years and 54 months.

Videla, Massera and Agosti were members of the first military "Process" junta, while Viola, Lambruschini and Graffigna made up the second, and Galtieri, Anaya and Lami Dozo formed the third.

"The prosecution," Strassera said, "thought that Agosti was just as responsible for what happened in the Navy Mechanics School (ESMA) as Massera." Strassera added that he would first read the arguments used by the court before deciding whether to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Viola's chief lawyer, Andres Marutian, yesterday said he would appeal the sentences slapped on the former Army commander-in-chief. Lawyers for Videla and Massera on Monday night said they would do the same for their clients. Viola was not convicted of homicide yet received a 17-year term for 86 cases of illegal detention, Marutian said. "In other cases a much lighter sentence was passed for the same crime," he said.

Marutian admitted that the verdicts pave the way for trials of other, lower-ranking officers implicated in human rights violations. The court's decision to transfer to the Armed Froces Supreme Council all accusations against officers made during the ex-junta trial "cuts to ribbons" the possibility of a "full stop" (punto final), he said.

The military council is to receive the charges "in order to try superior officers who were district or sub-district commanders" during the so-called dirty war against subversion, the court ruled on Monday.

Reaction to the verdicts yesterday proved mixed. Most government officials and Radical congressmen hailed the results of the country's first-ever trial of officers by a civilian court.

Defence Minister Roque Carranza said the verdicts mean "the opening, both within the Armed Forces and the country, of a constructive stage which leaves the past behind." The verdicts "had little repercussion" within the military," Carranza said. But he admitted: "There are always those who feel affected, people who may dissent within a pluralist society like this one, for one reason or another."

Senator Adolfo Gass stated that the verdicts "make it useless to talk about a punto final or an amnesty. The punto final is the ruling by the court."

Deputy Leopoldo Moreau claimed the varied convictions "disproved the arguments that this was not a regular trial but rather a politically-motivated trial."

Senator Luis Leon called for society to accept the verdicts "and not to create problems because some (defendants) were hit harder than others."

Some non-radical politicians welcomed the verdicts as well. Peronist deputy Carlos Grosso said the five convictions are "an important factor for the consolidation and stability of democracy."

Christian Democrat deputy Carlos Auyero termed the trial "exemplary" and said he "respected the decisions of the justice system."

However, some government officials either refused to comment or expressed disappointment over the verdicts. Education Under-Secretary Alfredo Bravo, himself illegally detained during the dirty war, said "from an emotional and personal point of view (the verdicts) were not what I expected."

Foreign Ministry Human Rights Under-Secretary Horacio Ravenna told reporters: "I have precise instructions not to speak about this."

Human rights activists and left-wing parties were more united in roundly condemning the verdicts. The Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo labelled the verdicts "unjust and unacceptable" and rebuked the "impunity awarded to the majority of those most responsible for state terrorism." The group criticized the judges for not convicting any officer on child kidnapping charges.

The Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) said "acquittals and reduced sentences are not admissible when at the same time (the court) recognizes the existence of a criminal plan" followed by the juntas. CELS charged the court of having a "hardened heart" because it failed to convict the ex-chiefs on child kidnapping charges.

The Intransigent Party's federal capital branch termed the verdicts "a hard slap in the face" for Argentine democracy.

Movement Towards Socialism (MAS) chief Luis Zamora said "genocide has not been punished" condemned the Radical government, "which tried genocide as if it were like stealing chickens."

The Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo are to protest the verdicts today at their annual-24-hour rally in front of Government House.

The former head of the Armed Forces Supreme Council yesterday joined human rights groups in criticizing the trial and verdicts -- but for different reasons. Retired Brigadier Luis Maria Fages questioned the fact that the six judges ruled unanimously in handing down the verdicts and suggested that during the trial the judges "gave more importance to the witnesses" than to the defendants. Fages, who resigned from the military council after it refused to try the ex-junta chiefs, added that he was optimistic the Supreme Court would overrule the five convictions.

No Public Demotion Planned

PY112324 Paris AFP in Spanish 1647 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Dec (AFP) -- The five former members of the Argentine military regime, who on 9 December received sentences ranging from 4 and 1/2 years to life imprisonment, were dismissed from office but will not be demoted publicly, according to the text of the sentence. The dismissal from office, which is mentioned in the text as an additional punishment, implies that the five men will not only be removed from the Armed Forces but will also lose their rank in addition to their military rights. However, the Federal Court has not sentenced them to public demotion, a ceremony entailing more disgrace than a simple dismissal from office. Before the verdict was read, most lawyers believed that the defendants sentenced to more than 25 years imprisonment would automatically be demoted. The judge from the Buenos Aires court decided differently.

Article 536 of the military justice code states: Death sentences and prison sentences will always entail demotion whenever they are imposed for violating the common penal laws, but they will be imposed for military wrongdoings only when the military justice code expressly establishes it, that is, in the cases involving treason and rebellion.

According to confidential remarks made by one of the judges, which were disseminated by the Buenos Aires press today, the court stressed the military character of the crimes charged in order to prevent the demotion of at least two of them, namely former General Jorge Videla and Admiral Eduardo Massera, who received life sentences.

That interpretation did the government a significant favor, without placing in doubt the independence of the judges.

Despite the calls for national reconciliation made by President Raul Alfonsin, strong passions persist both within the Armed Forces and among the victims of repression. A demotion ceremony -- the dire consequences of which would have inevitably tarnished all military institutions -- would have poured salt on an open wound, a government official has said.

The military men, who thus far have not had any official reaction, have other reasons to be satisfied. The relative leniency of the sentences and especially the four acquittals will permit them to deny outright involvement of the Armed Forces. The convicts were sentenced as commanders in chief of their respective branches, and the court dismissed the accusations that the repression was planned by the military institutions together through a comprehensive, deliberate, and concerted policy.

In addition, as a counsel for the defense has stated, the court admitted -- although it did not regard it as an extenuating circumstance -- that the repression took place within the context of an unconventional war. That concept was frequently invoked by the Armed Forces which, although they are not using it as an excuse, at least allows them to explain the methods employed in repressing terrorist subversion.

Such arguments are criticized by the victims of the repression. The strongest criticism, like that of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, denounces altogether a verdict which they call a hoax on the people.

Other people, who are calmer, mention positive aspects. There are people who state that although there was not a concerted policy, according to the court, the judges recognized the existence of a criminal plan within each branch, thus transforming a number of illegal methods into a system.

According to these people, the verdict destroys the theory advocated by the military, which stated that the kidnappings, the torture, and the homicides were just abuses and mistakes.

They also emphasized the fact that the court has urged that proceedings be undertaken against the high-ranking officers who acted as defense zone and sub-zone commanders during the anti-subversive struggle and all those who had an operational responsibility during the actions. In the opinion of observers, that point at least leaves the door open for future court action and arrests the risk of a broad amnesty. According to these observers, the government is reportedly endorsing a broad amnesty.

The political controversy about the sentences, which began Monday on the steps of the Buenos Aires Palace of Justice, has not yet been reported in the newspapers. In the absence of official statements, the press wisely limited itself to reproducing the text of the verdict with no comments. The newspapers attached minor importance to criticisms leveled by human rights champions and, at best, devoted only a few lines to the impromptu demonstration held by the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, supported by some 1,000 or 2,000 followers, at the conclusion of the trial.

The Mothers of Plaza de Mayo appear to be gradually declining in popularity in Argentina. The demonstration called for Wednesday, to which they have summoned all the people, will be an important test in that regard.

OFFICER RETURNS FROM ASYLUM IN PARAGUAY

PY120228 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1746 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (NA) -- Colonel Pascual Guerrieri returned early this afternoon from Asuncion, Paraguay. He is one of the 12 people the government had accused of destabilizing activities. Guerrieri arrived at 1330 on board a commercial Aerolineas Argentinas flight and was dressed in his military uniform. He left the airport through the Air Force's VIP facilities.

AIR FORCE APPOINTMENTS, CHANGES ANNOUNCED

PY111149 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1423 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Dec (NA) -- It was officially reported today at Government House that the executive branch has designated Brigadier Nelsis Rondoni to replace Brigadier Vion Carlo Vocca as Air Force air operations commander, and announced Brigadier Ivan Delmar Cotello as training commander.

Through Decree 2325, the government has made the following appointments within the Air Force. Brigadier Luis Maggi has been appointed as materiel director general. Maggi is replacing Brigadier Roberto Engroba.

In turn, Brig Engroba has been appointed chief of the Cordoba Materiel Area. Engroba is replacing Brigadier Edgardo Stahl. Brigadier Miguel [name indistinct] will take over as chief of personnel, replacing Brigadier Juan Cuadrado, who will take over as personnel general director.

In addition, Brigadier Juan Correa has been designated military aviation school director. Correa is replacing Brigadier Carlos Bloomer Reeve. Brigadier Juan Baigorria has been designated secretary general of the Armed Forces Joint Staff.

ALFONSIN SAID NOT ENTHUSIASTIC ON U.S. PROPOSALS

PY120042 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1615 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (NA) -- Presidential adviser Angel Robledo has stated that he found President Raul Alfonsin "not all that enthusiastic about the U.S. proposal "to economically support Argentina development." Robledo stated that the president's reservations refer to "some conditions regarding the opening of foreign trade, with which we have had some unfavorable experience."

The presidential adviser, a Justicialist Party militant, added that "the president is concerned about all these problems," but remains convinced about the need to expand the economy as a solution and to increase exports of manufactured goods as a form to improve the balance of payments." [quotation mark as received] He explained that exports should not only result from agricultural production, "but also from industrial production because of the manpower it consumes."

Robledo spoke for more than 30 minutes with Alfonsin at Government House and made a general assessment of the economic situation which is "naturally linked to the prospects opened by the visits of U.S. economists." Robledo stated that "the U.S. Government is really willing to cooperate in solving the Argentine economic situation."

Asked whether the economic situation is improving, he said he had some doubts about that, and although there is some satisfactory information, other information shows a considerable drop in the gross industrial product.

CARRANZA, WALDNER TO VISIT SPAIN 13 DECEMBER

PY120223 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2314 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (TELAM) -- Defense Minister Roque Carranza and the Chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces Air Force Lieutenant General Teodoro Waldner will travel to Spain on 13 December for a 1-week official visit. The executive branch has authorized the trip, through Decree No 2244, because it understands that it is the Argentine Government's desire to respond to the invitation that has been extended (by the Spanish defense minister), thus contributing to strengthening friendly ties uniting the two countries.

Brigadier General Fausto Gonzalez, the chief of doctrine of the Joint Staff, Adviser Marcelo Monserrat and aides Major Luis Puga and Navy Captain Alejandro Castrilli will accompany Carranza and Waldner.

ADN-MNR DISAGREEMENTS REPORTEDLY OVERCOME

PY111547 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The causes that threatened a rupture in the political agreement between the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] and the MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement] have virtually disappeared. After making this statement, ADN leader Guillermo Fortun stated that his party has issued a communique in order to clear up the doubts caused by press reports. Fortun said the communique includes several points.

[Begin recording] Another aspect I want to emphasize is included under point two of the communique, in which we tacitly state that the democratic pact does not constitute an alliance between the ADN and the MNR. It is only an accord for democratic coexistence between the opposition and the ruling party, seeking to find joint projects favorable to the national interests. [end recording]

Sejas Tordoya Comments

PY120020 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Armed Forces Commander Simon Sejas Tordoya said that a person's honor cannot be harmed. He was referring to charges made against him by some members of the [ADN] bloc in the Senate who oppose his promotion to the rank of Army general.

Several days after the charges were made, Simon Sejas Tordoya refuted the various criticisms against him before the Senate. MNR support for his promotion even prompted the ADN to threaten to break the political pact for democracy. Specifically referring to the charges against him, Sejas Tordoya said that within a democratic framework every person has the right to exercise his freedom of expression and opinion.

In referring to the decision of the National Congress regarding the promotion of other military officers, Sejas Tordoya asserted that the Armed Forces respect the decisions made by the National Congress.

The ADN asserts that the promotions of Armed Forces personnel discussed by the Senate will be reviewed in the next few hours.

ADN Executive Secretary Guillermo Fortun said that an agreement had been made with the MNR to review the promotions in order to promote military officers whose promotions had been postponed and overcome the problem of unjustified promotions. Guillermo Fortun added that this decision resolves the problem between the ADN and the MNR regarding the promotion of Simon Sejas Tordoya.

PRC OFFERS $6 MILLION FOR 'EMERGENCY PLANS'

PY101145 Paris AFP Spanish 1601 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 9 Dec (AFP) -- The PRC special envoy (Liu Helin) reported here today that the PRC has offered the Bolivian Government $6 million for emergency plans.

The diplomat explained that this offer is independent of the other $6 million granted by the PRC to Bolivia as part of an emergency fund sponsored by the United Nations to ease the critical Bolivian economic situation.

In conclusion, (Liu Helin) during a meeting with Agriculture Minister Mauricio Mamani Pocoata expressed the PRC's desire to effectively help Bolivia with its agricultural development programs.

PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT REACHED WITH CREDITOR BANKS

PY111333 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The Bolivian special ambassador, Adolfo Linares, has announced that the Bolivian Government has reached a preliminary agreement with more than 100 private creditor banks, thus (?seeking) to overcome the foreign debt problem. Linares has just returned from a long tour of Europe and the United States. He held a meeting yesterday morning with the president to report on his activities. At conclusion of the meeting, Linares made the important announcement on a preliminary agreement with the international banks for renegotiation of the foreign debt.

[Begin Linares recording -- in progress] ...since we have the following (?preliminary achievements). In the first place, in all these countries which I (?visited), their banks and their officials again seriously think [words indistinct] and that also [words indistinct] a very important aspect concerning the (?confidence) in our country and in our government, as a democratic government, and in the capabilities of its top leader. [end recording]

Afterward, Linares stated that he is very optimistic about securing IMF assistance to stabilize our economy. He stated that time is no longer a factor in the achievement of this task.

[Begin recording -- in progress] [Linares] ...it is not a matter of time because [words indistinct] will be different already.

[Reporter] You are talking about passing the matter from the Foreign Ministry to the Central Bank?

[Linares] [Words indistinct] from the Foreign Ministry. That is a specific point isn't it? [end recording]

These were the statements made by the Bolivian special ambassador, Adolfo Linares.

MISUNDERSTANDING CITED IN SPANISH PLANE INCIDENT

PY102328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1658 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 10 Dec (EFE) -- A mistake arising from misspelling a word momentarily caused a war between Spain and Bolivia. The fact that in this South American country the letters "s," and "z" have the same pronunciation is to be blamed for the misunderstanding which arose when it was announced that a C.A.S.A. AVIOCAR airplane would be making a technical stopover in Cochabamba. Someone [mis] interpreted C.A.S.A. (Aeronautic Industry, Inc.) for "CAZA" (which is pronounced the same way here) and arrived at the conclusion that it was a fighter plane. Imagination did the rest, and the "fighter bomber" in question was intercepted. The incident was mentioned to a local journalist, and the story was published on the front page of his newspaper. The alleged fighter plane is actually for light transport and was manufactured in Spain. It was coming from an air show in Montevideo and was going to San Antonio, Texas. After the situation was cleared up, the three Spanish pilots were able to continue their flight although they were held incommunicado for almost a day and the airplane, which is painted with camouflage strips, was parked on the runway surrounded by light tanks. Thus, for a few hours the three pilots turned into the first Spanish prisoners captured by the Andean inhabitants since the independence wars almost 2 centuries ago.

SARNEY, MONTORO DISCUSS CABINET RESHUFFLE

PY111339 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Two basic points were discussed at the meeting yesterday in Brasilia between Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro and President Jose Sarney: the reshuffle of the cabinet and of the secretariat.

On his return to Sao Paulo, Montoro said that they are trying to find joint harmonious solutions. He explained that in fact, there is only one reform and not two, because these reforms are all interrelated.

In the beginning, everyone thought that the subject to be discussed between Montoro and Sarney would be keeping top-level posts held by Sao Paulo representatives. A skilled politician, the Sao Paulo governor stated that this is not so; the president is free to choose those he feels are best.

Montoro also heard news from Sarney, especially how the ministerial reshuffle will be conducted. The president, for example, reportedly said the following: I will not ask for the post of any one minister; I want them all. I will not permit anyone to remain in his post as if he had a right to it. All posts deserve my confidence and I hope that everyone will understand this.

MAYOR-ELECT DENIES PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS

PY111247 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Return to the presidency of the Republic? Never again. This statement was made yesterday by Sao Paulo Mayor-elect Janio da Silva Quadros in a press conference he granted here in Sao Paulo. To further emphasize his words, he used a special metaphor. He said: Even if all Brazilian citizens, as if they were Muslims, turned their faces toward me as if I were their Mecca and asked, I would not agree to return to the presidency of the Republic.

COMMUNIST PARTY SAYS NO ALLIANCE WITH PT, PDT

PY071834 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1450 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] The Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] has ruled out the possibility of forming an alliance with the Democratic Labor Party [PDT] and the Workers Party [PT] for the upcoming presidential election. The PCB considers these possibilities as unfeasible and difficult.

The PCB doubts any chance of success for Lula and Brizola's alliance proposal, and it believes that the National Constituent Assembly should be the one to set the date for the next presidential elections.

The PCB will seek alliances with other parties, including the Social Democratic Party [PDS] for the National Constituent Assembly elections.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S USSR VISIT

For Moscow coverage of Foreign Minister Olavo Egidio Setubal's visit to the Soviet Union, including talks with Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 9 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COURT ACQUITS 9 CARABINEROS; DUTIES RESUMED

PY101241 Paris AFP in Spanish 0238 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Santiago, 9 Dec (AFP) -- It has been officially reported that nine agents of the Chilean Carabineros who had been accused of participating in the murder of three communist members of the opposition were reinstated in their posts after the military court found that they had not participated in the crime.

The investigations started last August when Judge Jose Canovas Robles ordered the arrest of 14 high-ranking chiefs and members of this police corps for the kidnapping and murder of sociologist Jose Manuel Parada, teacher Manuel Guerrero, and draftsman Santiago Nattino.

The Carabineros today released a report stating that because the Santiago Military Court has declared the nine reinstated Carabineros -- five of whom are officers -- not guilty of the murder, they will regain all the rights of their ranks.

Also involved in the trial conducted by Judge Canovas, and still under arrest, are Colonel Luis Fontaine, former chief of the Carabineros Intelligence Service, and his immediate assistant, Colonel Julio Michea.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION SAYS SITUATION WORSE

PY110307 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpt] A partial report made by the Chilean Human Rights Commission released at noon states that the human rights situation in Chile has worsened this year.

The Chilean Human Rights Commission is today celebrating its 7th anniversary. In these 7 years the commission has worked consistently to preserve the basic freedoms and rights of the individual which are acknowledged and respected by all civilized nations.

The Chilean Human Rights Commission's Secretary General German Molina today granted a press conference together with the International Secretary Gonzalo Taborga. They agreed that the human rights situation is the same or worse than at the beginning. That is, human rights are constantly violated in Chile. They have likewise delivered a partial evaluation of 1985, which will be given to special UN Human Rights Observer for Chile Fernando Volio Jimenez, with whom they will meet tomorrow at 0900 for the first time.

Some of the facts included in the report are the following: the total amount of arrests for political reasons such as demonstrations in 1985 was 7,518. There have been 169 banishments. There have been 61 deaths: 7 of them occurred during alleged encounters, 2 of them happened as a consequence of torture, 5 during murders in demonstrations, and 30 on account of unnecessary violence. This is why the Chilean Human Rights Commission says that the situation has gotten worse.

BETANCUR DENIES MILITARY TO BE STRENGTHENED

PA111852 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur has stated emphatically that he will not beef up the country's military establishment because Colombia is not a militaristic nation and is not trying to arm its Armed Forces to the teeth. However, the head of state stressed the need to provide the police with the necessary tools to protect the citizens. He said that as the government minister has pointed out, all Colombians must deal with terrorism. Betancur added: What the minister [words indistinct] is that in the face of terrorism, the police force requires certain equipment denied to them in the past.

The president has insisted that our country does not boast about being part of an arms race. Historically, Colombia has been a highly moral power. Contrary to expected actions, the president stressed that he will not beef up the military force throughout the national territory; quite the contrary, it has been reduced thus far this year. Betancur said: A lack of resources forced us to suspend a plan to equip a police contingent with all kinds of material. Only preventive action police contingents will be strengthened.

OFFICIAL PROMISES 'FORCEFUL' RESPONSE TO REBELS

PA111417 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Bogota -- The government has warned that in the face of the grave situation of violence threatening the country, the response will be forceful and inexorable. Government Minister Jaime Castro has stressed that the government will not fall into the trap laid by guerrillas and terrorists.

Castro said that Congress and the government are providing the public force with the necessary means to act promptly and effectively to repel every attack and subdue the enemies of peace. Despite the intensity of the conflict, he added, (?it is not good) to get civilians involved. Therefore, all Colombians must give a categorical no to total confrontation. We will continue the dialogue, as permitted by our democratic system, but we will not hold talks out of fear or coercion, Castro said.

The government minister noted: We are facing a historic opportunity that allows Colombians to voice their oppositions and decide, peacefully and democratically, the validity of the forms that organize their social life, the country they want to keep or change, the political life they want to live, and the economic and social institutions they want to reform. Castro stressed that the country's main obligation is to (?move on) [words indistinct], secure conditions so that the creative work and [word indistinct] of Colombians can be carried out without limitations.

EPL GUERRILLAS KIDNAP 2 U.S. ENGINEERS

HK120519 Hong Kong AFP in English 0507 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Bogota, Dec 12 (AFP) -- Maoist guerrillas kidnapped two U.S. engineers during a raid on an oil pipeline construction site Wednesday in northern Colombia, a spokesman for the Army said here. Local news reports said the People's Liberation Army (EPL) was demanding two million dollars in exchange for the men, seized in the Oru region, some 700 kilometers (430 miles) north of the capital, near the border with Venezuela.

The commando kidnapped five people, but later released three of them, the spokesman said. Authorities did not specify if there were any casualties from the attack, during which a helicopter and several vehicles were burned.

Engineers and technicians from the U.S. oil company Occidental and several Colombian firms were working on the site. EPL, like the M-19 (19th of April) movement, recently broke a ceasefire it had signed last year with authorities and started fighting government forces again.

EPL AMBUSHES PATROL IN ANTIOQUIA; 7 KILLED

PA081432 Paris AFP in Spanish 0021 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Bogota, 7 Dec (AFP) -- It has been officially reported that seven members of a joint patrol of the narcotics police and the Army were killed and six others wounded today in an ambush by guerrillas in northwestern Colombia.

Sources of the Army's 4th Brigade headquartered in Medellin indicate that the ambush took place near the small town of San Pedro de Uraba, Antioquia Department, approximately 800 km from Bogota, and that it was apparently staged by a group of the Pro-Maoist Popular Liberation Army (EPL).

The insurgents attacked the military column with mortars and grenades in the place known as Maquincal, killing seven and seriously wounding six members of the column, who have been hospitalized in the small hospital in San Pedro.

The dead include the officer commanding the patrol. The two trucks transporting the patrol were completely destroyed by explosives.

The 4th Brigade immediately sent reinforcements and is carrying out an intense operation to locate the extremists, so new clashes are expected in the next few hours.

BRIEFS

NAVY PROMOTIONS, TRANSFERS -- Rear Admiral Edgar Garay Ribio and Captain Miguel Guillermo Ruan Trujillo will be promoted to vice admiral and rear admiral respectively during a ceremony on 10 December at the Jose Maria Cordoba School. Meanwhile, the Navy Command has announced the following transfers and appointments for 1986: Rear Admiral Alberto Sandoval Solano will replace Navy Infantry Colonel Arnoldo Cardona as inspector general of the Navy; Captain Domingo Lopez Archila will be the new chief of the M-4 (Logistics) Navy General Staff; Captain Luis Diaz Correa will be chief of the M-3 (Operations) Navy General Staff; Captain Alberto Charry Samper will head the M-1 (Personnel) Navy General Staff; and Captain German Castro Maldonado will be chief of the M-5 (Public Relations) Navy General Staff. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 4 Dec 85 p 8 PA]

PREPARATIONS BEGIN FOR AREA PRESIDENTS' SUMMIT

PY111510 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Lima, 10 Dec (AFP) -- An official source has reported that a Peruvian Government delegation in charge of establishing contacts concerning the conference of Latin American presidents proposed by President Alan Garcia left today for Panama and Costa Rica.

The delegation, headed by Justice Minister Luis Gonzales Posada, will meet in Panama with President Eric Arturo Delvalle, who on 13 October 1985 accepted the Peruvian proposal that the Latin American summit be held in his country.

In his inaugural speech on 28 July 1985, Garcia stated that it would be appropriate for Panama to call for a meeting as was done a century and half ago and we will establish the basis for a free and united Indo-America. The Peruvian president was referring to the congress of nations called for by the Liberator Simon Bolivar in Panama in June 1826, with the idea of forming a confederation of Latin American states.

Garcia feels that such a meeting of Latin American states could study the most urgent problems of the region, such as the foreign debt, the lack of resources for development, and reciprocal trade.

OFFICER SAYS SHINING PATH ACTIVITIES DIMINISHED

PY091440 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0345 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Lima, 7 Dec (EFE) -- The President of the Armed Forces Joint Command, Air Force General Luis Abram Cavallerino, today reported that the activities of the Maoist subversive organization Shining Path have decreased in the zone where it usually operates, which has been declared an emergency zone. The officer believes that the area can be totally pacified by next year, thanks to the economic measures adopted by the administration of President Alan Garcia for the development of Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Apurimac, and Pasco Departments, where the Shining Path usually operates. Gen Abram Cavallerino added that the subversive movement will decrease as governmental assistance continues.

On the other hand, War Minister General Jorge Flores has asserted that 80 percent of the region declared an emergency zone has been pacified, and that the Shining Path now operates only in the remaining 20 percent.

GUERRILLA TRAINING CENTER, ARSENAL RAIDED

PY071939 Paris AFP in Spanish 1557 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Lima, 7 Dec (AFP) -- Official sources reported here today that in the last few hours the police had raided a terrorist training center and an arsenal of arms and explosives, and arrested a member of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement [MRTA], who confessed that new terrorist attacks had been planned.

The antiterrorism directorate has reported that in the first terrorist training center that was raided, the police found long-range projectiles (Intralaza torpedoes), FAL rifle ammunition, grenades, and dynamite sticks. The weapons were inside a two-story house in San Juan de Miraflores district, in southern Lima.

The police also found chemicals for manufacturing bombs, ski masks, blueprints of several public buildings, and copious subversive material. Cirilo Javier Huamani, Comrade Tono, who was arrested, confessed that the house was used for training young guerrillas and as meeting place for the guerrillas before they staged an attack. The second floor rooms were apparently used as bedrooms, the source said.

The training center was run by subversive leader Fortunato Serpa Cartolini, one of the most eagerly sought guerrilla commanders, who managed to escape the raid. Others associated with the center were Jose Antonio Paucarina, Manuel Fernandez, Jose Mores, and Carlos Alvarez, all of whom are at large.

It has been learned that Huamani also told police that the MRTA was planning an attack on the Palace of Justice, similar to that recently staged in Bogota, Colombia, where some 100 people died.

Barely 48 hours ago the police raided another large arsenal in San Juan de Lurigancho district, in northeastern Lima, where 24 boxes containing 5,000 dynamite sticks, a large number of fuses, and other items were recovered. The police, who have not yet disclosed details because the investigations are under way, said only that the arsenal was found in the house of Shining Path member Atilio Cahuanca, who is at large.

The raid on the training center is a severe blow for the guerrillas, because it was the planning site for attacks to be staged in southern Lima, Interior Minister Abel Salinas has said.

After praising the police action, the minister said that Shining Path members are also known to have been in that center. This reveals the ambiguity of Serpa Cartolini's statements and proves the links between the Shining Path and the MRTA, he added.

The neighbors of the house said that the people who came to the guerrilla center passed unnoticed because they were disguised as door-to-door clothing salesmen. A foreigner (a Caucasian) riding in a luxurious car visited the house occasionally, the neighbors said.

BRIEFS

NEW SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT -- Hector Maximiliano Beltran Rivera has been elected president of the Supreme Court. He stated that he supports the moralization campaign of President Alan Garcia. [Excerpt] [Lima Channel 9 Television in Spanish 0230 GMT 6 Dec 85 PY]

COST OF LIVING -- The Economy and Finance Ministry has reported that the November inflation rate was 2.7 percent. The rate has fallen steadily since August, when it was 10.8 percent, to 3.5 percent in September and 3 percent in October. [Summary] [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 1 Dec 85 p 14 PY]

CLANDESTINE AIRFIELDS -- The Civil Guard has discovered seven clandestine airfields used for drug trafficking in the Huallaga central region as part of the "Condor III" operations. The police also confiscated a Colombian Centurion airplane, registration number HK-2081-P, near the Azpusana River. The airfields were destroyed with explosives. [Summary] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 1 Dec 85 p A 15 PY]

DE LA MADRID ON FOREIGN DEBT, BAKER PLAN, GATT

PA111603 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 3 Dec 85 pp 1A, 11A

[Part 3 of a 5-part interview with President Miguel de la Madrid by Regino Diaz Redondo; place and date not given -- all quotation marks as published]

[Excerpts] [Diaz Redondo] How can we have growth if we pay the interest on the debt, and, Mr President, can you explain to me how we can understand the statement that the debt cannot be paid, but yet there will not be a moratorium?

[De la Madrid] In 1984 and 1985 we had economic growth and paid the debt; in other words, this is not a hypothesis. This means that for 2 years Mexico experienced positive economic growth with the generation of employment and was able to pay the debt under the renegotiated terms. So in theory and in practice it is possible to have growth and pay the debt. In the future it will be possible to pay the debt only if the country has economic growth and generates the necessary resources, first to finance its own growth and simultaneously to service the contracted debt. Why do some say that the debt cannot be paid? It is unpayable under certain conditions: for instance, if the additional financing to meet the country's development needs cannot be obtained; or if the international economic community decided not to lend a penny to Mexico, because a country as large as Mexico and with a debt as large as ours has the same problems as a business that is growing.

"...From this point of view, when we grow we need more financing. If a company is told by its bankers that they are not going to lend it any more money, it would not be able to pay its previous debt. This is why I have insisted that Mexico's debt problem involves not only how we are going to face the problem of the already contracted debt, but also whether we are capable of obtaining more financing with a growth in proportion to and consonant with the size and growth of our economy. For many years to come, Mexico will continue to require additional net financing from foreign markets unless something extraordinary happens.

[Diaz Redondo] And it will continue to pay the interest on the debt forever?

[De la Madrid] That is right.

[Diaz Redondo] With no payment of the debt itself, paying only the interest?

[De la Madrid] I do not see how Mexico can reduce its net debt in the foreseeable future; the unpaid balance will grow. What we can do is make it grow in a way that is more proportionate with the volume and growth of our economy. That is the reality we are facing, which is the same as that of any country with a development process similar to ours or even of any rich country. Officially and privately, the richest nations have the largest debts.

[Diaz Redondo] However...would it not be advantageous to postpone the payment of the interest, which would allow us to breathe, take in some air, and get some oxygen...?

[De la Madrid] Mexico has already used this option. In the most difficult moments of the 1982 financial crisis, we had to suspend the servicing of the debt, which even affected the interest to some degree.

In October of this year we requested and received a temporary postponement -- not very long, some 6 to 8 months -- of the payment of the interest due in the last quarter of 1985, not because we did not have the money, but because, in view of the emergency, we did not want to disburse approximately $900 million until we knew how we were going to handle the problem derived from the emergency.

"...Mexico has achieved more than any country in terms of restructuring the repayment times and costs of the foreign debt, and it thereby obtained a kind of moratorium, because in strict terms a moratorium means giving more time, and they have given us more time. In grammatical and conceptual terms, a moratorium is not repudiation or total suspension of the servicing of the debt; it means to restructure the timeframe or costs. Thus far, we have accomplished that with the most advanced plans."

[Diaz Redondo] Then you do not foresee any possible moratorium in the event that we have no economic growth?

[De la Madrid] There might be difficulties in the payment of the debt if we enter a long period of economic stagnation or if, I repeat, the international financial markets decided to eliminate completely new financing for Mexico. However, although this is possible in theory, I do not believe it is possible in practice. Mexico has the capacity for economic recovery, and, besides, since it is a country of great weight in the world's economy, it would not be beneficial for anyone to have Mexico placed in a situation of this kind.

[Diaz Redondo] Could the industrialized nations reduce their military expenses and allocate them for the development of underdeveloped nations and thus contribute to the payment of the debt?

[De la Madrid] Yes, I believe so. The high interest rates are, to a large extent, caused by the increased deficits incurred by the large countries as a result of the arms race. To the extent that such expenses are reduced, the deficit could be reduced, and to that degree the governments would resort less to money and capital markets, and interest rates would decrease. I believe there is a very important link between disarmament and the economy.

[Diaz Redondo] What will be the foreign debt for the coming year?

[De la Madrid] I have asked Congress to authorize $4.1 billion.

[Diaz Redondo] Do you have a concrete proposal to pay less interest on the debt or to extend payments, since I perceive there is social unrest?

[De la Madrid] Of course there is, and in my opinion the foreign debt problem has been blown out of proportion in comparison to other fundamental problems of the Mexican economy, or even of the international economy. In this respect, the Mexican Government's position is that the problems cannot be solved with only financial mechanisms; one must also consider negotiating the best commercial conditions between debtor and creditor nations. As such conditions become established and we gain greater access to industrialized nation's markets over the long term, we will have more capacity to repay the debt obligations. It is a complex exercise that should not center exclusively on our financial credits. On the other hand, as we Mexicans introduce structural changes into the national economy to make it more efficient and competitive, our repayment capacity will increase accordingly.

"...In my opinion, to solve the foreign debt problem would not be enough to overcome Mexico's economic problems. We need to operate well in international commercial negotiations. This is why I decided to enter GATT and to continue to negotiate bilaterally with the countries with which we do business.

Domestically, we need to generate a series of in-depth or structural changes in the Mexican economic system that will allow us to obtain a more productive, more efficient, more competitive, and more dynamic economy."

[Diaz Redondo] Are you a believer in forming a common front with countries to solve the foreign debt problem?

[De la Madrid] It all depends on what we understand by common front. We have a common front: All of the Latin American countries support the Cartagena Consensus. There we have formed a common front to make general proposals for negotiating the debt; however, we have not formed a common front to negotiate the foreign debt as a bloc. Why? First, there are no real conditions in the international financial community for this type of negotiation, and what does not exist cannot be invented. If this inclination does not exist, to try to impose it is to begin on the wrong foot.

[Diaz Redondo] Would it not be advantageous to wave some political flags and pressure the creditors a little bit in order to convince them that they are charging interest rates that are harmful to the economies of the debtor countries?

[De la Madrid] We have exerted pressure, but in an efficient and operational manner. The Cartagena Consensus has produced a platform of ideas. The presidents of the consensus have presented our proposals directly to the industrialized nations through joint communiques, in bilateral interviews, and in corresponding international forums: the United Nations, the IMF, and the World Bank. We have given each other reciprocal assistance, and I believe that there has been fairly dynamic action by the group which -- to a certain degree -- has impressed the creditor countries, their governments, and their bankers. We also note that there is beginning to be a change of attitude in the IMF and the World Bank. Mexico's thesis that there must be growth for us to pay has been accepted explicitly by these organizations, and specifically by the U.S. Government with it famous Baker Plan.

[Diaz Redondo] What do you think of the plan?

[De la Madrid] It is a positive change of attitude inasmuch as it recognizes the problem conceptually. It is still at the stage of designing the mechanisms, but it is already an important opening in the handling of the debt problem vis-a-vis expanding growth. I believe that the system can be positive if details are given now and if they are applied with flexibility and different treatments when the cases really are different. I don't expect Mexico to receive the same treatment as Bolivia. Bolivia needs many more concessions. It is probable that Peru will need many more concessions than Mexico, Brazil, or Argentina, to cite only the Latin Americans.

[Diaz Redondo] When one joins GATT, does that organization not demand certain conditions of its member countries, such as the limiting of the production of certain items; for example oil, in the case of Mexico?

[De la Madrid] No. That concept is also one of the myths that are sometimes created because of lack of information. GATT is simply a mechanism for international commercial negotiation, and that is all. GATT is not even an international organization. It is said that this mechanism, this instrument, has certain rules that govern commercial negotiations, but the basis of GATT is negotiation; in other words, reciprocal and voluntary acceptance of decisions. GATT cannot impose decisions. If a country does not approve of a given GATT recommendation or the contracting parties, it simply does not do business or pulls out at a given moment. This is provided for in the statutes.

[Diaz Redondo] Is there no give and take?

[De la Madrid] Yes, there is give and take. There is give and take as in any commercial negotiation, but to date there has been no negotiation in GATT's history regarding fuel.

[Diaz Redondo] Will there not be demands made by the multilateral organization?

[De la Madrid] The idea behind negotiation is that there are reciprocal concessions in trade, basically through the use of protective tariffs in order to increase the flow of trade between the contracting parties. This is the GATT way of business. Sometimes negotiations are successful, other times they are not. Its members complain because it has not been as efficient as expected; nevertheless, most of the world's countries belong to it because they see it as a useful mechanism for negotiation. There are capitalist as well as socialist countries with mixed economies. I know that China wants to be accepted again as a full member of GATT; I know that the Soviet Union is approaching it in order to find a way for it to serve as a bridge for East-West trade transactions.

"...Under these circumstances, it would seem to me that a country like Mexico, a nation that ranks among the first 15 world economies, cannot remain detached from these multilateral negotiation mechanisms. We belong to the great multilateral world organizations: the United Nations, the OAS, the IMF, the World Bank, and specialized agencies for education, agriculture, health, and transportation. The only thing missing was membership in this mechanism of multilateral commercial negotiation. Admission into GATT will also allow us, together with other developing countries, fundamentally with the Latin American countries, to press for better world trade conditions."

[Diaz Redondo] Why does a portion of what is commonly called the left and a portion of what is commonly called the right oppose, each in its own way, Mexico's entry into GATT?

[De la Madrid] Because of their systematic antigovernment attitude.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ACCUSES U.S. OF TERRORISM

FL112214 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2120 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- USSR Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev accused the United States today of supporting state terrorism in Central America to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government, which was legitimately elected and recognized by the United Nations.

He said the situation in that region is grave because of the Reagan administration's support for the contras, which places peace in Central America as well as in the rest of the continent, in danger, since the conflict could spread.

Interviewed at the Mexico City airport where he accompanied departing Maritime Fleet Vice Minister Boris Trunov, who concluded a working tour of the country, Sergeyev said the terrorists count on U.S. support, and world stability is at risk because of superpower support for destabilizing acts.

In response to statements by Salvadoran legislators that the USSR and Cuba are responsible for the problems in Latin America, Sergeyev said Latin American problems originate from the economic colonialism and social injustice that exist in those areas.

He said the lack of education and equal economic development, as well as the shortage of adequate government systems promote the conflict in the region. Sergeyev reiterated that the situation in Central America is serious and tense, which makes it necessary to continue the Contadora Group's efforts to avert war in Central America.

SEPULVEDA AMOR ADDRESSES SENATE ON CONTADORA

FL120030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 11 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Addressing Mexico's Senate, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has stressed how important it is for the Federal Government to impede an armed conflagration along its borders with Central America. He said that Mexican foreign policy, which is a key instrument in the defense and the promotion of the interests of this country, has adapted to the challenges of different eras. He said Mexico has national security reasons for participating in the search for understanding and peaceful agreements.

He warned that the critical situation could escalate into the greater danger of political instability and that none of the problems will be solved. Referring to the peace-seeking efforts of the Contadora Group, he said that the complex nature of the regional crisis has become evident, and the Contadora Group is attempting to establish reasonable equilibrium, formalize rights and obligations, and provide for the verification of the agreements.

During the session, 12 senators questioned Sepulveda Amor. The foreign secretary said revolution has been the driving force in the modernization of Mexico. And its experience throughout 75 years has reaffirmed the ideology of the defenders of revolutionary Mexico.

PRESIDENT PROPOSES MEETING ON DRUG TRAFFICKING

FL112328 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0320 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpts] San Jose, 10 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has stressed the fact that in Latin America drug trafficking is beginning to be considered a crime against humanity.

In a letter to his Costa Rican Counterpart, Luis Alberto Monge, the Mexican chief executive suggests that an American ministerial meeting on drug trafficking be held during the first half of 1986. He asks the Costa Rican chief executive to consider the possibility of holding that meeting and expresses his willingness to accept any alternative that would make it possible to continue the struggle against drug trafficking.

De la Madrid says crimes against health go beyond national borders and create violence, corruption, and sickness. He says that in recent years drug trafficking and drug abuse have been of concern to peoples and governments that are increasing their efforts to curb crimes against health and prevent and resolve matters pertaining to drug addiction.

The Mexican president's letter was given to Monge today by Mexican Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez, who was received by the Costa Rican president together with Ambassador Luisa Maria Leal Duk.

COSTA RICA

MONGE CALLS FOR NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

PA110427 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] This morning President Luis Alberto Monge inaugurated an international seminar on the foreign debt of small Latin American countries. At this event, the president said that the time has come for countries to press more strongly for a new international economic order. The president also said that this seminar, which was organized by the minister counselor for finance and external debt seeks a consensus and the means to provide greater welfare for the people. Later, President Monge said:

[Begin recording] The time has come to press harder for a new international economic order. The time has come to firmly point out the injustice which, despite the progress obtained, still hurt our countries and prevent the development of their economies. The foreign debt problem is complex, has multiple ramifications, and requires coherent solutions from multilateral organizations, commercial credit institutions, and debtor and creditor governments. This problem is the greatest challenge faced by the international community. The shared responsibilities should lead to shared solutions. [end recording]

President Monge said that the survival of democratic liberties is threatened with the erosion of the possibilities of greater growth and equity.

The present crisis situation was intensified by several factors, among them the deterioration of trade conditions, the world economic recession, and the increase in protectionist practices in the developed countries. President Monge also mentioned the increase in oil prices, the huge increase in interest rates, and, in general, the widespread decrease in economic activity in world trade. Several personalities from the National Liberation Party attended the inauguration including candidate Oscar Arias Sanchez and members of the diplomatic corps.

CENTRAL BANK ORDERS 20TH COLON DEVALUATION

PA110424 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Today the Central Bank ordered the 20th devaluation of the colon this year. The national currency is now quoted at a selling price of 53.65 colones and at a purchase price of 53.15 colones with respect to the dollar on the official exchange market. This will be the next to last devaluation this year because, as has been reported, the final devaluation will fix the colon at 54 to the dollar in line with agreements with the IMF.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN BULLETIN REPORTS ATTACK ON GUAZAPA ARMY POST

PA112321 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish 1922 GMT 11 Dec 85

[War bulletin No 10 issued by FMLN Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Guazapa sector, on 11 December 1985 -- read by announcer]

[Text] We report that today, 11 December 1985, at 0010 we began the operation called "Long Live the Combative Struggle of the Workers and the Unity of the FMLN" consisting of the annihilation of the enemy position located at Pena Colorada Hill, known by our people as El Caballito.

This operation was carried out by FMLN units belonging to the Carlos Arias and Sergio Hernandez battalions in compliance with orders from the General Command. The units proceeded to conduct a surprise annihilation attack on this strategic position under the puppet Army's defense plan. The main position was occupied by our forces for 2 hours, with the following preliminary results: A total of 70 casualties, both dead and wounded, suffered by the (Trueno) Battalion of Military Detachment No 5 of Cojutepeque; destruction of all of the main installations, including the command post, trenches, casemates, and the whole fortified defense system. In addition, we destroyed one 120-mm mortar and other artillery equipment, and two TRC-77 field radios. Many M16 rifles were also destroyed. In this action, we captured the following weapons: a .50 cal machinegun, an 81-mm mortar, a 60-mm mortar, a 90-mm cannon, an M-79 grenade launcher, 25 M16 riles, a G-3 rifle, thousands of different caliber cartridges, a TRC-77 field radio, the base's internal communication system, binoculars, and other war materiel.

The enemy was unable to answer the revolutionary fire in view of the strength of the attack. At 0030 a C-130 plane showed up and at 0035 a UH-1H helicopter showed up and strafed the outskirts of El Caballito. A massive bombing was carried out at 0615 with two A-37 planes and one 02A push-and-pull [last three words in English] light plane. A Hughes 500 and a UH-1H helicopter gunship strafed the area. All this was part of an attempt by the enemy to retake the attacked position. Our units had already withdrawn victoriously, achieving our goals. We report to our people the heroic fall in combat of companero Camilo.

At the same time that the Pena Colorada Hill military base was attacked, the following operations were executed in the Guazapa Hill area. An FMLN unit attacked enemy positions at Guaycume on the Northern Trunk Highway. The enemy suffered 10 casualties, including dead and wounded. We recovered an M16 rifle and nine 90-mm rounds. Another FMLN guerrilla unit attacked the battalion command post of Military Detachment No 5, whose positions are located on Calle Nueva between San Martin and Suchitoto. We inflicted 15 casualties, including dead and wounded, on the enemy. The dead include a captain who was the battalion commander.

At 0030 local time on the same day, members of the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Battalion Group and the Captain Ileana Political-Military Detachment attacked enemy positions of the military detachment stationed at Chalatenango in Veracruz neighborhood in the city of Chalatenango, approximately 1 km from the barracks. This annihilation attack lasted approximately 15 minutes. Its preliminary results were 25 enemy casualties, including dead and wounded. We seized the following materiel: 10 M16 rifles, an M60 machinegun, a TRC-77 radio set, and ammunition of various calibers. The reinforcement troops from Chalatenango arrived at 1530 local time when our men had already withdrawn without any trouble. At 0040, other members of the same battalion attacked enemy positions in San Miguel de Mercedes, southeast of Chalatenango. We have no reports on the number of casualties inflicted on the enemy.

In a well-timed operation, FMLN guerrillas have sabotaged main and secondary power lines on all fronts; namely, the eastern, western, central, and paracentral areas. As a result of the attacks, extensive areas have been reported without electricity. Preliminary reports from these operations indicate 120 enemy casualties, including dead and wounded. This also includes several officers and noncommissioned officers. We also recovered 37 rounds of ammunition, and 2 TRC-77 radio sets.

This overwhelming operation constitutes proof of the FMLN's strength, unity, and capacity. Approximately 15 days ago, the Duarte dictatorship's puppet forces executed a desperate, historical, powerless, and useless operation against our forces at Guazapa hill. Thousands of tons of explosives were noisily dropped by all of the enemy's Air Force, which harassed the area for more than 72 consecutive hours. This operation, which was defeated because the infantry troops suffered dozens of casualties, ended with Coprefa's [Armed Forces Press Committee] and General Blandon's worn-out phrases that again spoke of dismantled camps, disabled guerrilla forces, and all the ridiculous, empty words with which the high command speaks about its operations. To this empty language, the FMLN responds with this overwhelming, clearcut, and strategic victory.

In yesterday's message, General Bustillos and the high command reasserted their warmongering policy that opposes all of our people's aspirations for peace. This blow is our response to that warmongering speech and the reaffirmation of our ability to advance and defeat all of the imperialists' plans. Long live the workers combative struggle and the FMLN's unity. We live to struggle; we struggle to win. Revolution or death! We will win!

Signed: FMLN General Command: Joaquin Villalobos; Commander Shafick Jorge Handal; Commander Leonel Gonzalez; Commander Roberto Roca; and Commander Ferman Cienfuegos

Further Report

PA112009 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1835 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people. Attention national and international press. Attention workers in the city and countryside. Attention students. At this time we have another report from the heroic Guazapa hill, regarding the victorious operation carried out by our guerrilla units in El Caballito near Guazapa hill. Attention to this last minute report we are now receiving.

This report complements War Bulletin No 1 issued this morning by our general command, regarding the clashes that have taken place on this victorious 11 December 1985. The number of rifles seized this morning in (El Caballito) or (Pena Colorada) in Guazapa hill now stands at 25. We have also been informed that our units penetrated the interior of that enemy position, taking complete control of their powder magazine. We sabotaged the artillery that maintained this force on Guazapa hill.

Our companeros also report that two ERP radios were destroyed, and that they recovered the internal communications system that the puppet forces kept on Pena Colorado or Cerro Caballito. We will now repeat this important information by way of Radio Farabundo Marti: 25 rifles seized, two ERP radios were destroyed, and we sabotaged the powder magazine and artillery, recovering the internal communications system at the enemy position. These were added to the (?.50) machinegun, the 81mm mortar, the 60mm mortar, the 90mm cannon, the M-79 grenade launcher, the G-3 rifles, the large quantities of ammunition, and a communications radio that our forces seized this morning from the puppet troops on Cerro Colorada. We will provide further details in future broadcasts.

Coprefa Cited on Attack

PA112342 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2247 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Military sources have reported that 18 guerrillas and 7 soldiers were killed today during strong clashes in several areas of El Salvador. The seven Salvadoran Army members were killed early this morning when rebel columns attacked a military base at Pena Colorada Hill, 24 km north of San Salvador, where Military Detachment No 5 is stationed.

Local residents reported that the attack occurred in San Jose Guayabal on Guazapa Hill's southeastern slopes, where the Army later initiated a broad combing operation from the air and on the gound. The operation included the bombing of rebel positions. The soldiers killed during the Pena Colorada clashes included cadet Oscar Antonio Mendoza Acevedo. The Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] reported that two FMLN members were killed.

Local official sources told ACAN-EFE that bombs were heard exploding at FMLN positions last night in Cerro Chaparral and on Guazapa Hill's northeastern slope, Suchitoto jurisdiction, 44 km north of San Salvador.

Coprefa added that 15 guerrillas were killed during clashes with 5th Infrantry Brigade patrols in Santa Clara, 65 km east of San Salvador. The action occurred in El Rosario canton, in northern San Vicente Department, as part of the 5th Brigade's constant patrols and combing operations against rebel hideouts.

According to Coprefa, the 15 extremists who were killed were members of the Luis Adalberto Diaz rebel unit of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC), one of the five guerrilla groups that form the FMLN. On the outskirts of Zacatecoluca, 54 km South of San Salvador, Salvadoran Army troops dismantled an FMLN camp after heavy clashes that left one soldier dead.

The Salvadoran Army Forces executed several counterinsurgency operations in the areas deemed most conflicting and in coffee-producing areas in order to guarantee the coffee harvest. In turn, the FMLN continues a sabotage campaign against the national electricity system and the most important export product, according to the guerrillas recent statements through the clandestine radio station Radio Venceremos.

FMLN REITERATES 'ILLEGAL' STATUS OF GOVERNMENT

PA120221 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The government is the interlocutor in the dialogue because it is the belligerent party and not because it is a legitimate government. The electoral processes that are carried out are part of a counterinsurgency plan and lack validity because independence does not exist and the elections have been under the control of the same Armed Forces that are also genocidal and repressive. These forces are now completely subordinated to the U.S. Government. Therefore, we do not admit that the government is legitimate. We say that the current Christian Democratic government is illegal because it is a regime imposed by the imperialists.

The Duarte government is an expression of the counterinsurgency plan that the imperialists implement in our country. The elections that led to the current government were prepared, financed, controlled, and directed by the Yankee State Department.

Since the Constituent Assembly elections in March 1982 until the March 1985 elections, imperialism has established a lackey government. Fraud, imposition, blackmail, and murder have backed this appropriation of political and military power by the White House. We feel that the government headed by Duarte is illegal because it does not respond to the people's needs or expectations. The elections that took the Christian Democratic Party and Duarte to power have only served to increase U.S. military aid and intervention. Duarte's presence signifies the lengthening of the war, the surrender of our sovereignty to the Yankees, and the counterfeiting of democracy.

Another expression of the current regime's illegal nature is that the Army has become a puppet. This is not a national Army, but an Army whose high command has been selected and imposed by the Yankees. The officers -- like Colonel Garcia -- who could not efficiently adapt themselves to the Yankee counterinsurgency plan were replaced by better trained military men. Thus, the elections organized by imperialism in our country to impose Duarte have been unmasked. Behind the clean and fragrant democratic process propagandized by the regime and the White House lies the same fraud machinery that imposed the criminals Romero and Molina, only to mention our most recent past.

The FMLN clearly sets forth that we dialogue with the regime not because it is legal -- since we do not recognize it as legal -- but simply because the members of the government constitute the other party.

DUARTE, FMLN, FDR INVITED TO NATIONAL PEACE DRIVE

PA110212 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Dec 85 p 49

["Public Invitation" to President Jose Napoleon Duarte, the FMLN General Command, and the FDR Executive Committee to attend a national drive for peace and dialogue sponsored by the University of El Salvador]

[Text] Public invitation

San Salvador, 9 December 1985
Your Excellency Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Republic
Presidential Palace

Your Excellencies, FMLN General Command and FDR Executive Committee

Dear Sirs:

As is publicly known, the University of El Salvador is organizing a national drive for dialogue and peace from 9-13 December 1985. The event will be held at the university campus. This national drive will be a forum attended by the representative political and social sectors of our society in which they will express and propose feasible alternatives that will lead to the solution of the war situation. The University of El Salvador aims to play a constructive role in the search for peace and in the achievement of a prosperous future for our nation.

We believe that the search for peace underscores your responsibility and the hopes of the country built on the statements of good will recently expressed by the parties you represent.

The University of El Salvador, the cultural and scientific institution of our country, is deeply moved by the unanimous clamor for it to increase its efforts for peace. Therefore, with all due respect, we address you, as top representatives of the opposing forces within the conflict, to invite you to participate in this event, jointly or separately, by sending a delegation. The University of El Salvador commits itself to do all that will be necessary to guarantee your successful participation in this event. With the knowledge that after evaluating our people's suffering you will accept our invitation, we express our appreciation. Toward freedom through culture!

Miguel Angel Parada rector, University of El Salvador

Rebels Threaten Spokesman

PA110436 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Dec 85 pp 2, 56

[Text] A communique issued by the self-named Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front clandestine group, also known as the FCER, was brought here yesterday at 1730 by a man approximately 30 years of age.

He was wearing blue jeans, a red shirt, and had a thick beard. He said: "I was told to bring this to LA PRENSA GRAFICA." He gave no other explanations and left quickly.

The document analyzes the national peace drive sponsored by the University of El Salvador; condemns the attitude of terrorist leader Facundo Guardado, whom they have threatened to kill; threatens to hinder the national drive, etc. The text of the document, allegedly issued by the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front, is typewritten on two sheets of paper and was not signed. The paper has no seals or symbols. The document reads:

Communique from the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front to the Salvadoran people:

Whereas revisionist elements at the University of El Salvador are attempting to catch the people off guard and deceive them by sponsoring an absurd propaganda maneuver solely aimed at winning over Yankee imperialism and the oligarchy thereby betraying the interests of the people and the blood shed by our people, they have named this maneuver a national drive for peace and dialogue and it is being sponsored by the followers of Miguel Angel Parada, the hegemonic and small bourgeois who is the rector of the University of El Salvador. The national peace drive has been scheduled for this week and will take place at the Law School's auditorium.

Therefore, the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front, aware of its revolutionary responsibility and as the real vanguard of the Salvadoran proletariat, declares:

1. Our front, the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front, has emphatically expressed its total rejection of this kind of maneuver that only seeks to favor the interests of the oligarchs and Duarte's puppet government, and to weaken the revolutionary awareness of our people-in-arms. Thereby, it seeks to eliminate the mass movements and the Salvadoran revolution.

2. Ostentatiously, the sponsors of this national peace drive, better called the national drive for defeat and surrender, are none other than those who have always had good, bourgeois positions thriving from the university's budget, maintaining hegemonic control of its budget and only satisfying their own interests rather the interests of the students. They are, therefore, enemies and traitors of the people.

3. Seeking an understanding and peace with the sectors that today oppress our people is nothing more than a hidden fondness for neo-facism, neo-colonialism, and neo-imperialismpracticed by the Reagan administration against the peoples of Central America. Here in El Salvador they play the game of the strategists who manage the North American aggression.

4. In view of its clear defeat before the forces of imperialism and the dictatorship, and not being militarily capable to confront the situation as an organization that calls itself the vanguard of the revolution, today the FMLN resorts to this strategy of negotiation becoming another agent of the enemy strategy. To this shameful surrender called a national peace drive they are sending Facundo Guardado, the infamous traitor and main killer of Companero Marcial. As a spokesman for the traitors he is attempting to participate in this national drive posing as the spokesman for the people's feelings.

5. In their attempt to cover the huge cost of this maneuver of betrayal and conformism, the shameless sponsors of this drive, in a cowardly action or arrogance and oppression, have deducted 1 percent of the university workers wages. With this maneuver they have become exploiters of our people. With this maneuver they have demonstrated that deep down they are nothing more than capitalists in disguise who practice the exploitation of man by man. For all these reasons, the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front, strongly warns that:

1. We repudiate the presence in San Salvador of the traitor and killer Facundo Guardado. He is a sworn and known enemy of the people and the working classes. Therefore, our special commands have been ordered to execute him the minute he is seen.

2. Our organization will not tolerate the presence of many shameless traitors in the sacred halls of our alma matter during the national drive for defeat and surrender organized by the current administrators of the university and their instruments. Therefore, we warn that if this masquerade is staged, our members have received orders to stop it at any cost.

For a true vanguard at the service of the oppressed and exploited people! For a complete and definite victory without dialogue or negotiation! Long live the Salvadoran revolution! Salvadoran university students, do not lend yourself to this masquerade. Sabotage the drive.

Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Metropolitan Front Central Committee

With a Strategy of popular extended war! San Salvador, 8 December 1985

FDR DENIES POLITICAL PARTICIPATION INTENTIONS

PA111643 Paris AFP in Spanish 0302 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Dec (AFP) -- The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), political wing of the Salvadoran guerrillas, announced today that it does not intend for the moment to undertake "legal" opposition to President Jose Napoleon Duarte's government.

A communique released in Costa Rica refutes international press reports that the FDR was going to become a political party to participate in the Salvadoran electoral process. Neither Guillermo Ungo, Ruben Zamora, Eduardo Calles, nor any other FDR member is thinking of playing up to Duarte in his strategy to open "space" to the FDR, the note stated.

"The FDR is aware of its historic responsibility and will not abandon the path of liberation taken by the Salvadoran people in exchange for the false promises of the Duarte regime." The only thing that he wants is to divide the democratic-revolutionary movement of El Salvador and to confuse national and international public opinion, the communique added.

According to reports from the United States several FDR leaders will leave in the coming days for San Salvador to organize their legal opposition to Duarte. In regard to this the FDR communique noted that this organization has sufficient elements of leadership and political cadres in El Salvador which is why it does not need to send its current leaders in exile there. If the opposition does not conduct broad activites out in the open, the note says, it is "because of the terror conditions imposed by the Christian Democratic government."

Zamora on Return

PA120155 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2210 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Telephone interview with Ruben Zamora, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, by an unidentified Cadena Sonora reporter from San Salvador; in Manauga -- live]

[Text] [Zamora] Thank you, Roberto, for this opportunity. News cables have reported on an interview with me that was published in a U.S. newspaper called THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS. First, I would like to say -- and I say this categorically -- that I have never granted an interview to that newspaper. I feel that it is very odd that these kinds of reports have been appearing in the United States. I cannot help but think that this is a part of a campaign by the U.S. Department of State or the Reagan government to confuse the world and the Salvadoran public.

Second, regarding the content of the statements attributed to me in those [word indistinct] reports, I would like to say the following: first, the FDR has always been present in El Salvador. We have been there and as proof of that fact is that the government presided over by Jose Napoleon Duarte murdered the entire FDR executive Committee in El Salvador a few years ago. Further proof of this can be seen in the countless number of our organization's leaders and militants who have fallen victim to repression in El Salvador. I believe all of this (?is) very clear; we are present in El Salvador.

Second, we have been trying to increase our political presence in El Salvador because we feel that it is needed. It is needed inasmuch as the country is experiencing a vacuum in view of the crumbling of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] project. It becomes necessary to introduce realistic peace alternatives to the Salvadoran people that may pull our country out of the state of war and lead it to true democracy and social justice. Therefore, we want to increase our political presence in the country. The fact that they [not further identified] may have wanted to interpret our decision to mean that we, the FDR leadership, are joining the Napoleon Duarte plan is totally inaccurate.

Why? First, because Duarte does not present a democratic scheme. As proof of this, we see that there are over 400 political prisoners in El Salvador, people continue to disappear, and tortures continue, as the OAS recently charged in its yearly report. It officially stated that practically all of the prisoners, whether men or women, who have been taken to the Mariona Jail have been tortured or abused. We cannot fool ourselves in this regard. Torture and the absence of democracy continue in El Salvador. Therefore, I want to make one thing very clear. Let the Salvadoran people know that that misinterpretation, or rather that statement falsely attributed to me is not accurate.

[Unidentified reporter] What is the aim of the news report that was widely reported throughout the world? In other words, who was the newsman and how did it happen to be published?

[Zamora] This is the situation. The Jose Napoleon Duarte government is more immersed in crisis every day because it cannot solve the nation's problems. Every day it faces more contradictions, difficulties, (?and is falling apart) regarding its relations with the right and with the Armed Forces. Therefore, the U.S. Department of State and the Salvadoran propaganda minister want to hide the government's situation by creating a smokescreen that there are divisions within the FDR and the FMLN. For us, this is political ploy by the U.S. Department of State and Salvadoran Presidency Minister [title as heard] Rey Prendes.

[Reporter] This morning Guillermo Ungo was also interviewed. He made a similar statement that you, the FDR leadership, is not joining, I mean, you are not coming into the country. At present, the University of El Salvador is hosting a convention, dialogue, or rather, a drive for peace. Therefore, it was rumored that you were returning. There was an advertisement printed in the newspaper addressed to the FMLN general commanders who are in the mountains. They were asked to participate in the University of El Salvador's peace drive. Therefore, the news that appeared in the THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS -- I believe this was in Texas -- and Zamora's statement, I mean to say, people thought this was true.

[Zamora] First, I would like to say the following: The FDR leadership is not joining the Napoleon Duarte scheme and neither are the FDR members or the Salvadoran people. That scheme is false. The right of Salvadorans -- whether or not they belong to the FDR -- to live in their own fatherland in peace, tranquillity, and liberty is another matter. We are always going to defend the right of all Salvadorans to peace and liberty. As for the FDR leadership, it is very clear that we cannot remain freely in the country because we would be killed. We are devoted to the struggle. We are struggling for the people and will continue to do so. However, we lack suicidal tendencies....

[Reporter, interrupting] Sir, do you believe it is possible....

[Zamora, interrupting] [words indistinct] We are not in El Salvador because the situation does not allow for this.

With respect to the event that the University of El Salvador is organizing, we find it very positive that events like these are organized. The PCN [National Conciliation Party] held one. Fenastra [Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation] sponsored another. Many trade unions and other organizations have also organized roundtable discussions. The FDR applauds the move.

We received an invitation from the University of El Salvador to take part in it. We want to participate. However, the FDR and FMLN need certain guarantees in order to participate in that roundtable. We do not want that university forum to end with a massacre or murder of Salvadorans. That is what happened to the FDR leaders who tried to promote the dialogue. They were murdered by government security forces. This is why we believe -- and any realistic person will see -- that there is a need for guarantees in order for us to stay in the country. Is the Duarte administration willing to offer those guarantees? In this regard, the Duarte administration has a problem, not us.

[Reporter] Do you believe that at present things like attempts can still take place?

[Zamora] Not only is it possible, it is a fact. These things happen every day in El Salvador. People disappear. Do not forget the 400 prisoners who are in Mariona and the 9 individuals the FMLN requested in exchange for President Duarte's daughter. The Salvadoran Government was unable to report on the whereabouts of these people. It is a confirmed fact that they were arrested by the security bodies and the Army. The government cannot turn them over if they do not exist. They are missing. This is based on an OAS report, not on my own information. I doubt anyone dares say that the OAS is communist. The OAS report indicated that the policy of disappearances continues in El Salvador.

[Reporter] I was referring to the fact that you already participated in dialogues in La Palma and Ayagualo. If the national university has invited you, don't you believe there are the necessary guarantees for your participation?

[Zamora] In the case of La Palma and Ayagualo, the FDR and FMLN leaders who entered the country did so under the protection of several Latin American and European ambassadors. That was a basic guarantee. The Red Cross and the Salvadoran Catholic Church also guaranteed assistance for the FDR and FMLN members who participated in the dialogue. Fortunately, there were no incidents during either of the two dialogue meetings. Guarantees like those are the least that people who know there is a price on their heads and that they can be killed at any given time inside the country can ask for.

[Reporter] The media released a communique by the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front stating that it opposed that peace meeting. What are your views on this?

[Zamora] We are not sponsoring the peace meeting at the university. We have been invited by the university to participate. I believe the government has also been invited; I do not know what its reaction has been.

[Reporter] Let me make myself clearer. I was referring to the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front's opposition to the event.

[Zamora] The Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front is in no way related to the FDR-FMLN. The FMLN has no responsibility over what that self-styled front says or does because it is not a member of our ranks. In that same context, threats like those sound quite similar to those occasionally issued by the so-called Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Death Squad. We all know they are drafted in the National Police's headquarters. We are highly suspect of threats like those, and we generally know their origin.

[Reporter] Yes, these things lend themselves to much confusion. Your explanations....

[Zamora, interrupting] The government seeks to confuse the public.

[Reporter] That is why we asked the question.

[Zamora] [Words indistinct] very grateful.

FMLN EXPLANATION OF DIALOGUE PROPOSAL -- PART 4

PA111556 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Special feature: "What Is the FMLN's Dialogue Proposal?" -- Part 4]

[Text] Fourth principle: Democracy cannot be achieved without independence. U.S. intervention in our country must end in order to achieve peace. Therefore, in our country, the process of dialogue and negotiations must solve this problem. This is a very important principle because it involves our sovereignty. We start from the premise that the key problem that the dialogue must settle is the nation's independence. U.S. intervention in El Salvador takes many forms. There is military intervention manifested in the equipment and the services of advisers which the Pentagon, that is, the Yankee Defense Ministry, is providing the puppet Duarte. In fact, U.S. intervention has reached the point that the war is being directly led by top level advisers. Salvadoran officers and their (?servants) obey U.S. commands and warmongering viewpoints. The FDR-FMLN challenge and condemn the role played by the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] government and the top command. They are unconditional servants of U.S. imperialism because they surrender our sovereignty and are subservient to Yankee interests.

The Duarte regime plays a political role in order to provide a cover for the U.S. Government's plans of aggression. U.S. imperialism is seeking to defeat El Salvador's democratic and revolutionary movement. Do the imperialists believe that they can achieve a military victory over our people who join the revolutionary struggle even more each day?

When we say that they key problem the dialogue must solve is the nation's independence we mean that we are seeking to regain our sovereignty. To regain our sovereignty is a vital matter to our people which must be discussed by the conflicting sides in the process of dialogue. A country without independence cannot have democracy as it lacks autonomy to make decisions on its own. It is unbelievable that a country would call itself democratic when a foreign nation dictates its policies. Therefore, we are saying that the dialogue must be an effective tool to reaffirm our sovereignty. The Salvadoran people's patriotic dignity is deeply rooted. As heirs to an anti-imperialist and patriotic tradition, the FMLN-FDR will never accept any encroachment on our sovereignty.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS U.S. OFFICIALS' REMARKS

PA091641 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The U.S. mission has reacted coolly to a protest note issued by the Honduran Foreign Secretariat over alleged remarks by U.S. Embassy officials concerning the so-called interest of President Suazo Cordova in remaining in office for 2 more years. The U.S. Embassy has nothing to do with that matter was the reply. It categorically denied that embassy officials voiced opinions that go against the current regime. Here is a detailed account of this report:

The Honduran Foreign Secretariat filed a formal protest to the U.S. Embassy regarding alleged remarks by U.S. Embassy officials questioning the government's political leanings. Regarding this, the Foreign Secretariat noted, such information has surprised and upset our government because the U.S. Government is perfectly aware of the efforts made in Honduras to maintain the democratic system, and particularly to respect it, and guarantee it fully as was done with the recent general elections, which clearly show our honest intentions in that direction.

Based on this, the Foreign Secretariat added, we want to ask Your Excellency to explain to the Honduran Government the extent of these remarks and, specifically, to give the names of the officials who expressed such far-fetched opinions that hurt a country like ours, which has always shown, with actions, the friendship that unites us and our firm determination to live according to the law within democracy. The note was signed by Acting Foreign Secretary Jose Tomas Arita Valle and delivered to Charge d'Affaires Shepard Lowman.

Later on, on Sunday, the U.S. Embassy responded to the Foreign Secretariat indicating that, regarding numerous speculations contained in that article [not further identified] the Embassy notes that they are the private opinion of unidentified official sources. They included such remarks as a statement that President Suazo Cordova wants to extend his presidential term for 1 or 2 more years. Unfortunately, there is no way to confirm who made such a remark or if it was truly made at all. However, the Embassy emphasized that the personal and private opinions of such officials in no way reflect the official position or viewpoint of the U.S. Government.

OFFICIAL, POLITICIANS DISCUSS CONTRAS ISSUE

PA070338 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The problem of the presence of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries on Honduran territory is in the news today. The Honduran Government and Army deny that assertion, but the international press continues to insist on the presence of the counterrevolutionaries. This situation has been linked to the U.S. Government's refusal to grant a $50 million complementary loan that Honduras urgently needs. "This Very Day" newscast has gathered various viewpoints, including those of acting Foreign Secretary Tomas Arita Valle, President-elect Jose Azcona, and politician and international expert Carlos Roberto Reina. Here is a report by Mari de Flores:

[Flores] The presence of counterrevolutionaries in Honduras has been internationally reported. Honduras has officially stated that it is neutral in the struggle being waged in neighboring Nicaragua. It has stated that this struggle must be waged by the Nicaraguans in their own territory. The newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST today reported that Honduras is opposed to the shipment of aid to the contras through its territory. What links could exist between this position of the Honduran Government and the delay in the disbursement by the Agency for International Development, AID, of $50 million to Honduras? This disbursement should have been made in October. "This Very Day" has sought the Foreign Secretariat's opinion.

[Begin Arita Valle recording] The Honduran Government has always officially stated that the Nicaraguan problem belongs to Nicaragua and Honduras is neutral. Honduras is not involved in it and it has said that it will not be a sanctuary for any group in favor of or against any neighboring government.

In another aspect, I will refer to the statements of the finance secretary who said that Honduras has fulfilled all the requirements that the AID has established for the disbursement of that sum of money.

[Flores] Do you think that the change in government or the fact that the term of this administration is about to end are the reasons for this delay?

[Arita Valle] No, I do not think so because if this government has fulfilled all the necessary conditions, there should be no problem with the change of government. In any case, I think that the new government will also have to continue the efforts and the development of the programs that are of benefit to the country. [end recording]

On his part, Jose Azcona said the following when we consulted him about this situation:

[Begin recording] [Azcona] Well, I don't know if there might be a link in this. I don't think there can be a relation. Honduras [words indistinct] as THE WASHINGTON POST stated [words indistinct]. I believe that the AID disburses funds when the requirements have been fulfilled. Perhaps there is no relation. I don't think there should be any relation between one thing and the other. Perhaps some requirement still has to be fulfilled so that it can make the disbursement.

[Flores] Do you think that the refusal to grant that disbursement might affect the next government?

[Azcona] Of course, any refusal to make a disbursement has an effect. Honduras now needs dollars. It needs the necessary money to continue its programs. However, I don't think this is so serious. I am almost sure that if this problem exists, the Robert Suazo Cordova government will resolve it in the next few days. [end recording]

Attorney Carlos Roberto Reina believes that the attitude of the international [as heard] organization is due to the firm attitude of the Honduran Government in preventing any offense to sovereignty.

[Begin Reina recording] I believe that the attitude of this international organization that is greatly influenced by the United States is due to something that everyone is aware of. It is the fact that Honduras has opposed the U.S. aid to the counterrevolutionaries in our country. I want to issue an opinion on this situation. I congratulate the Honduran Government when it opposes the use of our country for foreign forces to intervene in neighboring countries. This is an act of national sovereignty. This is a totally correct act.

The Honduran Government has seen that such use of the country damages its image and therefore, its dignity is offended. If Honduras maintains that position of opposing its use in a Central American conflict that is a result of world pressures, I think the Honduran people will support this attitude. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEECH TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL

PA111425 Managua International Service in Spanish 2222 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Speech by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco at the UN Security Council on 10 December -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr President: On behalf of the Nicaraguan delegation, may I express our gratitude for convoking this meeting requested by my country to inform the UN Security Council of the recent developments provoked by the United States in Central America, which have worsened the already explosive situation in that area.

This Council and the people of the world are aware of the criminal and mercenary war that the U.S. Government has been conducting against the Nicaraguan Government since 1981 -- a war of aggression that in the past few weeks has shown an escalation in the level of involvement of the U.S. Government, as well as in the type of resources and weapons supplied to the counterrevolutionary forces. This intensification of the war in Central America is characterized by the following factors:

Last May, the U.S. Congress -- in a new defiance of the most fundamental norms regulating international relations between states -- approved the disbursement of $27 million to finance activities aimed at overthrowing my country's legitimate government. This humanitarian aid -- as it was euphemistically called then to disguise the real purpose behind this action -- really sought to maintain an uninterrupted flow of military supplies to the counterrevolutionary bands that operate from the neighbor countries of Honduras and Costa Rica under the CIA control and direction.

By the same token and further agitating the fire of tension in the region, only a few days ago the Reagan administration announced that new joint military maneuvers will take place in Honduras during the first 6 months of 1986. During these maneuvers, called Terencio Sierra, the United States will build or will continue building war apparatus to protect the mercenaries' rearguard. These facilities will also be available in the event of a direct military invasion of Nicaragua.

Along the same lines, only a few days ago, in November, the U.S. Congress again gave in to the Reagan administration's pressure and blackmail and approved the President's request to supply his mercenaries with trucks [words indistinct] helicopters, sophisticated communications equipment, and a constant flow of intelligence data collected by the technical mechanisms of the U.S. intelligence system.

An unprecedented action in the history of our continent was added last week to the already worrisome situation: the use by the mercenary counterrevolutionary forces of surface-to-air missiles delivered to them by the U.S. Government, in what objectively constitutes an unprecedented escalation of the Central American crisis and conflict.

We must say that this is the first time in the history of the American Continent that an irregular force which is fighting against an established government has received this type of weapon.

Mr President, we must remember that Latin America has a longstanding tradition of guerrilla struggle and of political groups that have risen in arms against established governments.

The great majority of cases were the result of historical situations of oppression and economic and political deprivation to which these countries had been subjected by the oligarchies and U.S. imperialism.

These types of groups have existed since the 1950's. Some are still fighting and are constantly engaged in military activities against different governments in the Latin American region. Yet, none of these groups has obtained such sophisticated weapons.

On the other hand, Mr President, we wish to point out that this highly dangerous weapon has been placed, not just in the hands of an irregular group, but in the hands of a terrorist and mercenary group, which is not known for its respect for human rights and the physical safety of persons. On the contrary, during the past 4 and 1/2 years, it has been systematically murdering peasants, teachers, old people, children, women and mothers, as has been denounced before on many occasions. These are the people who are receiving these sophisticated weapons.

In this way, Mr President, the terrorists are receiving powerful weapons which have no precedent on this continent. Therefore, we feel that as things stand at this moment, civil aviation security in Central America is now in danger. No one can guarantee -- not even the U.S. Government, which has admitted that the counterrevolution gets out of hand every now and then -- that these terrorists are not going to use these missiles against civil aircraft from Nicaragua or of any other country, under the belief that revolutionary or Sandinist leaders are on the plane and that in this way they will give a spectacular blow to the Nicaraguan revolution.

Mr President, if the use of this type of weapon by the counterrevolutionary mercenary forces is legitimized, then the United States has not only managed to militarily strengthen these forces, but it has practically repeated the criminal action of mining the Nicaraguan ports in 1984. The only difference is that in this case it has mined the Central American airspace. If this situation continues, before long even the United States will be unable to guarantee the safety of civil aviation in the Central American region.

Mr President, this situation places the Central American conflict at a level of unprecedented gravity. There is no doubt that this new escalation, this new step forward in the aggression against Nicaragua represented by the supply of missiles to the counterrevolutionary forces, is giving a dimension to the Central American conflict that will affect not only Central America's stability, but that of Latin America as well.

This action by the U.S. Government confirms its contempt for international law and for the 10 May decree issued by the International Court of Justice ordering the United States to stop its aggression against Nicaragua. It also explains the reasons behind the U.S. Government's decision to reject the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Mr President, we believe it is worthwhile to ask or analyze what the U.S. Government's reason is for deciding to deliver this type of weapon to the counterrevolutionary forces.

Mr President, if we exert ourselves and follow the U.S. Government's logic, we will learn the following: First, the U.S. Government centers its attention on the argument that the Sandinist Air Force's helicopters are quite effective -- they are designed to inflict many casualties. It is then pointed out that the mercenary group, FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force], which opposes the Nicaraguan Government, has the right to use missiles in order to defend itself from the effectiveness of the Sandinist Air Force's helicopters. If one were to follow this logic, one would come to the conclusion that any irregular or rebel group which is confronting the effectiveness of helicopters or other effective aircraft belonging to any legally appointed government could eventually receive SAM-7 missiles, or a similar type of missile from the U.S. Government.

Now from another angle, Mr President: If we continue to analyze the concept concerning the effectiveness of the weapons which belong to a legitimately appointed and internationally recognized government for use in its struggle against irregular and rebel groups, we find that a large number of countries have effective resources for their counterrevolutionary activities.

We have an example close at hand: If we apply the U.S. Government's logic to the Central American situation, we will find a special situation. We will base our assumption on reliable information; we will base ourselves on the latest report by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, whose publication "Military Balance for the 1985-86 Period," presents the following information: The armed forces of El Salvador have the following aircraft for their counterinsurgency operations: 50 UM-1H U.S.-made helicopters, 4 Hughes 500MD helicopters, and 8 A-37 Dragonfly airplanes, which are bombers for counterinsurgency operations. No one will doubt that the Salvadoran Government's aircraft represent effective resources for the counterinsurgency struggle. If one rigorously applies the U.S. Government's reasoning, we will find that the United States is willing to help the revolutionary forces which oppose the Salvadoran Government counter the effectiveness of these aircraft by giving them surface-to-air missiles, similar to those provided to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary forces.

Referring to Honduras, the same report issued by the London institute stated that the Honduran Air Force has the following: 22 UH-1H helicopters, 14 Super Mystere B-2 airplanes, and 11 A-37 Dragonfly airplanes. The report likewise indicates that Honduras has already ordered, and is about to receive, U.S.-made F-5E airplanes. Undoubtedly, Mr President the above-mentioned weapons are effective instruments to counter any situation which may arise concerning an internal rebellion in Honduras. We ask ourselves: Will the U.S. Administration follow the logic applied for Nicaragua and supply anti-aircraft missiles to armed opposition groups in Honduras, so that they may counter the effectiveness of the above-mentioned aircraft?

Unfortunately, Mr President, the dramatic aspect of this official U.S. Government reasoning, this Orwellian inversion of our reality, does not stop there. The statement we read before states the following, in a paroxysm of unreality, and I quote: The Nicaraguan Government has maintained a provocative attitude toward the armed political opposition. According to this logic, it turns out that Nicaragua is provoking the armed opposition, in other words, the CIA mercenaries, the counterrevolutionary forces.

Nicaragua provokes them by defending itself from the activities and war they are waging on behalf of the U.S. Government. Within this logic, the Nicaraguan Government is provoking the counterrevolutionary forces because it is defending itself from the United States' efforts to oust our government.

If we exert ourselves even more and continue with this logic, we will again find a situation in which this organization would be full of provocative countries or governments because they are governments which are -- in one way or another -- countering and fighting against rebel groups that are using one flag or another. This logic, Mr President, is utterly outrageous; it is, in essence and in a few words, the logic of a terrorist state.

Mr President, the views expressed by the U.S. Administration, the reasoning included in its official note to the Nicaraguan Government, would truly be a laughing matter if their consequences were not so fatal and dramatic for the Central American peoples. The reasoning we used earlier is the reasoning used officially by the U.S. Administration to justify its supplying SAM-7 missiles to the mercenary forces who attack the Nicaraguan Government.

That, Mr President, is absurd logic, it is Orwellian logic, and it reverses the truth. It is the logic of irrationality; it is the logic of state terrorism; it is the logic of imperialist arrogance and policies; it is a logic that annihilates international law and turns it into a worthless peice of paper; it is the logic of war, the generalization of the conflict in Central America, and the destabilization of Latin America; it is the logic of those who have no interest in political, just, negotiated solutions, of those who are not interested in Contadora; it is the logic of the Reagan doctrine toward Central America and the Third World.

Mr President, Nicaragua has come before this forum to denounce, alert, and struggle against this form of reasoning. This reasoning and doctrine are being applied in Central America with fatal and tragic results and are now advancing toward other areas of the world, toward South Africa and other areas where the peoples are struggling for their independence and self-determination. This way of thinking and acting on the part of the U.S. Administration at the world level, in the various areas of tension, are undoubtedly a real threat to world peace. However, Mr President, Nicaragua trusts that the unity of the international community will be able to put an end to this threat. The international community must defeat this horseman of the apocalypse, who is appearing throughout Central America and Latin America and supplying anti-aircraft missiles to the mercenary forces.

Mr President, once before the international community, the peoples of the world, defeated and forced the withdrawal of another fatal adventure against the Nicaraguan people. It was also stopped because of its repercussions on all the peoples of the world. This fatal advanture was the mining of the Nicaraguan Pacific and Atlantic ports by the U.S. Government.

Mr President, for our part, the Nicaraguan Government and people, consistent with our determination to defend our sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and self-determination, will continue to defend ourselves against the mercenary forces at the service of the U.S. Government, despite the resources they may have. We will continue to fight the enemies of the independence of Latin America; we will continue to defeat the mercenaries. We do not doubt, Mr President, that sooner or later our people would defeat even a direct U.S. intervention, should this occur.

Thank you Mr President.

NUNEZ URGES U.S. TO CHANGE AREA POLICY

PA110422 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] National Assembly President Commander Carlos Nunez has urged the U.S. Government to change the policy it is currently carrying out in Central America, abide by international norms, and respect the UN Charter. He also demanded that the U.S. Government cease sending sophisticated weapons to the region, particularly Nicaragua, and to promote and support throughout the world the points included in the declaration which was issued by the third conference of Latin American democratic parliament presidents held in Mexico City on 5-6 December.

[Begin Nunez recording] First, the Republic of Nicaragua's National Assembly strongly condemns the increased aggression that is promoted by the U.S. Government. Second, it denounces before the international community this new increase in aggression, particularly when the Contadora Group was exerting itself to attain viable agreements aimed at achieving peace in the Central American region. Third, it demands that the U.S. Government immediately cease this aggressive policy, which represents an obstacle for the Contadora process and would have catastrophic consequences in Central America. Fourth, it reasserts the revolution's decision to embark on a democratic institutionalization process that should have a peaceful character and be based on the consensus and joint efforts of our country's majorities, even though the process is being undermined by these aggressive actions. Fifth, it urges the political forces and all Nicaraguans to comprise an anti-interventionist front that broadens and strengthens national unity and rejects U.S. intervention and the efforts to promote and step up the revolution's democratic institutionalization process.

To conclude, [words indistinct] Republic of Nicaragua, which represents the Nicaraguan people, urges all parliaments and parliamentary organizations to:

1. Ask the U.S. Government to change its current policy in Central America; abide by international law norms; respect the UN Charter because [words indistinct] non-intervention, the people's self-determination, the states' legal rights; and respect the states territorial integrity.

2. Demand that the U.S. Government cease sending sophisticated weapons to the region, particularly Nicaragua, and support the peace process in Central America with specific actions.

3. Promote and support throughout the world the points included in the declaration which was issued by the third conference of Latin American democratic parliament presidents held in Mexico City on 5-6 December.

The National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission will be in charge of fulfilling all of these tasks and any others deemed necessary so that the parliaments of other countries, the Latin American Parliament, and the Inter-Parliamentary Union may become fully aware of this grave crisis. [end recording]

VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ ARRIVES IN ITALY

FL112354 Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2230 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Rome -- The vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, arrived today in this capital for a 2-day visit. Rodriguez will meet with Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti and the secretary general of the communist party of Italy, Allessandro Natta.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez will travel on to Iraq on 13 December.

CASTRO GREETS LAOTIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK111058 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Vientiane, December 11 (DPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee], chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], have received a telegramme of greetings from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 10th Lao National Day (December 2). The telegramme writes:

"On the occasion of the 10th Lao National Day, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Government and the people of Cuba, we would like to convey our warm congratulations and best wishes to you, and through you, to the Central Committee of the LPRP, the government, and the people of the Lao PDR.

After a long and heroic struggle for national defence, the Lao people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, gained victory over the feudalists, and old and new colonialists, and opened up a new era for their country -- the era of socialism." [Quotation marks as received]

"The Lao people have obtained remarkable achievements in all domains of the national, social, economic and cultural development, and have successfully safeguard their national independence and sovereignty. We regard all these successes as our own.

"Once again, the party, Government and people of Cuba express the firm support for the correct policy of the party, government and people of the Lao PDR and the other Indo-Chinese countries for consolidating peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia as well as in the world.

"We believe that the friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between our two countries will be further developed."

Assembly Leaders Greet Laos

BK111102 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Vientiane, December 11 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR, and president of the Lao Front for National Construction, has received a joint message of greetings from Flavio Pardo Bravo, president of the National Assembly of People's Power of Cuba, and Armando Cordero Acosta, coordinator of the National Committee for the Defence of the Revolution, on the occasion of the 10th Lao National Day. The message reads:

"We are proud of the achievements obtained by the Lao people in building a new life under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. We express our gratitude to you for your resolute support to the struggle of our people in defence of our national independence and integrity."

The message also wished for further development of the relations between the two nations and expressed solidarity with the Lao people in their struggle against the imperialists and their allies.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

FL111959 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Cuban-Yugoslav subcommission for scientific and technical cooperation betweens the two countries has begun in Havana. Roberto Castellanos, vice president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences and Marin Gerskovich, first vice president of the Federal Institute for Cooperation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, presided over the talks. The two sides will discuss scientific and technical cooperation for the period 1986-1987.

ANGOLAN DELEGATION TO ATTEND 3D PARTY CONGRESS

FL110300 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The identical positions of Angola and Cuba have been ratified by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor [MPLA-PT], and Jose Risquet, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba. The two leaders met today in an atmosphere of fraternal concord that corresponds to the existing relations between their parties, governments, and peoples.

Risquet transmitted to Dos Santos a warm congratulatory message from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, for his reelection as president of the Vanguard organization of the Angolan working class and people. In the name of the Cuban delegation, Risquet also praised the results of the second congress, from which the MPLA-PT has emerged stronger than ever, with definite guidelines for confronting the enemy, South Africa, and its bands.

Dos Santos accepted with satisfaction the invitation transmitted by Risquet for a high-level Angolan delegation to participate in the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, which will be held this coming February in Havana.

COMMENTARY DECRIES 'U.S. SUPPLYING' SAM'S TO CONTRAS

FL112210 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Station Commentary by Radio Rebelde Assistant Director Orlando Contreras]

[Text] Upon analyzing some of the more aggressive actions of the current Reagan Administration, one has to ask how far state terrorism will go.

In just 2 years the United States has mined foreign ports, ordered U.S. Air Force planes to hijack an Egyptian airliner in flight; given out manuals explaining how to assassinate leaders of countries opposed to its destabilizing interference; and offered a $250,000-reward for the capture of PLO leader Abu Abbas. Now the United States is supplying SAM-7 missiles to counterrevolutionary forces operating against Nicaragua from Honduras, which is unprecedented and escalates Washington's official policy of state terrorism.

One question must be asked: Will sovereign governments remain silent while a country supplies sophisticated weapons to groups technically categorized as irregular? The precedent is dangerous, and the example of encouraging air piracy during the beginning of the Cuban revolution clearly demonstrates where opportunistic actions can lead in the naive belief that these weapons will not proliferate. [sentence as heard]

Nicaragua, a sovereign nation whose people ratified in the November 1984 elections a Sandinist program to build a democratic, multipartied, and joint economic society, is once again victim of an aggressive act from Washington, escalating the war that it has been paying for and organizing against Managua for the past 5 years.

Latin American peoples and governments should raise their voices. The aggression against Nicaragua must be stopped, and state terrorism must be fought.

WORKERS TO DISCUSS 1986 ECONOMIC GUIDELINES

FL111651 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] This month every worker in the country will receive detailed information on next year's technical and economic guidelines. This will be done in accordance with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's views on the economic battle the Cuban people need to wage in order to achieve greater efficiency levels, increase and diversify export goods, replace imports with domestic manufactured goods, and stress savings in fuel, raw materials, and other materials.

Considering these aspects, each labor center will take necessary measures to fulfill with quality the assigned production guidelines. During workers' meetings, production and service indicators, savings of resources, costs, earnings, work, salaries and profits, and innovators and efficiency experts' plans will be discussed. The meetings are the appropriate place for workers to specify the goals for 1986, which will be assessed systematically throughout the year. It will be essential to stabilize spending and consumption standards and to fulfill the plans of each brigade, workshop, enterprise, and budgeted unit.

Other important aspects that workers will discuss during their meetings are topics related to the collection of spare parts, raw material, and ferrous and non-ferrous scrap metal, especially those which are exported. Material waste and surplus will be assessed to determine what can be used in the centers to manufacture the so-called marginal production aimed at supplying consumer goods for the people. Measures to reduce idle inventories will also be considered.

Science and technology units for area research and development enterprises will make efforts to introduce faster scientific and technological contributions and advances in production to help in the country's social and economic development. An enterprising spirit should prevail at the meetings to search for solutions to problems, no matter how difficult they may be, to fulfill and surpass the plans of each enterprise and at the same time fulfill the 1986 technical economic plan.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JAMAICA

FL102108 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 30 Nov 85 pp 1, 12

[By Tulio Navarrete]

[Excerpt] The Governments of the Dominican Republic and Jamaica signed a cooperation agreement yesterday for better conditions under the San Jose agreement.

The agreement includes mutual efforts for the use of crude oil under the San Jose agreement "to facilitate the supply of products" from the Jamaican Petroleum Refinery (Petrojam) to the Dominican Petroleum Refinery (Refidomsa).

The agreement says that in both cases they will make use of capabilities "not used or products available in the mentioned companies."

The first article indicates that the two countries will cooperate in energy "inasmuch as permitted by resources and they will direct the disposition" of the agreement by the methods considered to be convenient.

NATIONAL POLICE CHAIN OF COMMAND CHANGES REPORTED

FL102106 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 30 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Important changes were made yesterday in the national police chain of command including the transfer of four generals and the inspector general.

Brigade General Ricardo Minguez Garcia was appointed national police inspector general, replacing Brigade General Ramon Dario Veras Grullon, who was transferred as regional commander of San Pedro de Macoris. Veras Grullon is replacing Brigade General Carlos Rafael Ventura Jiminian who has been appointed commander of the regional department of the national police in Barahona. Brigade General Ramon Cruz Pena was transferred to Santiago as regional commander replacing Brigade General Minguez Garcia.

The executive branch granted retirement with pension to Brigade General Eladio Lozada Grullon who was regional commander in San Francisco de Macoris. Colonel Manuel Antonio Imbert Tesson was promoted to brigade general and northeast regional commander in San Francisco de Macoris replacing Lozada Grullon.

Colonel Jose Ramon Garcia Garcia was appointed commander of the department against narcotics and dangerous drugs replacing Colonel Jose Ramon Gomez Quezada. Colonel Horacio Morales Winter was sent to the Barahona command.

Lieutenant Colonel Hiran Arnaut Jamatte was appointed executive officer of the palace of the national police. Colonel Danilo Manon Arredondo was transferred to San Francisco de Macoris.

Officials were also reshuffled in several national police departments in Santiago, Puerto Plata, Mao, San Pedro de Macoris, and La Romana. National police officials called the changes routine. Colonel Ruperto Ruiz Fermin was transferred from San Francisco de Macoris to Radio Patrulla.

It was also reported that several commanders from the Santo Domingo area were also removed. The changes were effective as of yesterday.

ARUBA

DELEGATION TO MEET WITH NETHERLANDS MINISTER

FL111715 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] A delegation from Aruba has arrived in Holland for talks with the Dutch minister for Antillean affairs on the financial and economic policy of the island's new government. Aruba objects to the severe austerity measures demanded by the IMF. Aruba also wants more than the $30 million in budget aid that the Dutch government has offered.

On January 1st, Aruba separates itself from the other five islands that make up the Netherlands Antilles.

PARTIES PROTEST VENEZUELAN FINANCIAL GIFT

FL111718 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Venezuela has offered over $300,000 for the building of a freedom square in Orange Town on the island of Aruba. The money has been sent to Lieutenant Governor (Vernet), the island's caretaker-administrator. The parties in the new government are not happy about Venezuela's gift which was accepted by the MEP [People's Electoral Movement] party of former premier (Betico Cruz). John (Boi), leader of the ADN [no further expansion provided] party said that the new government coalition would never allow another nation to build a freedom square for Aruba. He said, and we quote, "If other nations want to offer us a new square, there are plenty of possibilities, but certainly not our freedom square."

Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles become independent of the Netherlands on January 1st next year. [sentence as heard]

HAITI

SCHOOLS GET EARLY HOLIDAY DUE TO DEMONSTRATIONS

FL111700 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] In Haiti, the government of President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier has announced that schools in the towns which have had anti-government demonstrations will close early for the Christmas vacation. Most of the schools in the town of Gonaives and also the town of Jeremie ended the 1985 school session yesterday and gave the students an early start on their holiday vacation.

Students throughout Haiti have been demonstrating against the Duvalier regime during the past week. In Jeremie and other cities, students took to the streets on Monday and marched chanting anti-government slogans.

Four students were killed and several others were wounded in Gonaives November 28th when police opened fire on a crowd which was denouncing the July 22d constitution that gives the president-for-life more power.

Officials say the schools in the capital city, Port au Prince, will remain open and continue the normal school session.

PNC LEADS ELECTIONS; PARTIAL RESULTS REPORTED

FL112244 Bridgetown CANA in English 2223 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 11, CANA -- Results so far declared in Monday's general election in Guyana conducted under a system of proportional representation:

(n.b. spoilt votes not mentioned)

Region two: (Pomeroon/Supenaam)

Peoples National Congress (PNC) -- 12,256
Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) -- 1,705
United Force (UF) -- 1,281
Working Peoples Alliance (WPA) -- 74
Democratic Labour Movement (DLM) -- 23
National Democratic Front (NDF) -- 0
Peoples Democratic Movement (PDM) -- 0

Total registered 23,528

Votes cast 15,360 (65.2 per cent)

Region three: (Essequibo/West Demerara)

PNC -- 24,969
PPP -- 9,319
UF -- 232
WPA -- 791
DLM -- 1,052
NDF -- 7
PDM -- 51

Total registered 53,456

Votes cast 36,660 (68.5 percent)

Region four: (Demerara/Mahaica)

PNC -- 93,926
PPP -- 16,913
UF -- 5,141
WPA -- 2,239
DLM -- (?479)
NDF -- 23
PDM -- 83

Total registered 166,422

Votes cast 119,858 (72 percent)

Region five: (Mahaica/West Coast Berbice)

[Words indistinct]
PPP -- 5,143
UF -- 1,132
WPA --74

DLM -- 311
NDF -- 5
PDM -- 24

Total registered 28,178

Votes cast 24,137 (85.6 per cent)

Region six: (East Berbice/Corentyne)

PNC -- 42,850
PPP -- 11,978
UF -- 1,497
WPA -- 627
DLM -- 106
NDF -- 10
PDM -- 15

Total registered 77,402

Votes cast 58,034 (74.9 percent)

Region ten: (Upper Demerara/Berbice)

PNC -- 16,589
PPP -- 24
UF -- 9
WPA -- 321
DLM -- 62
NDF -- 88
PDM -- 12

Total registered 22,436

Votes cast 17,156 (76.4 percent)

Officer Says Elections 'Free, Fit'

FL111716 Georgetown Guyana Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The key selection officer (Common Hammond) says that despite allegations to the contrary, Monday's elections was free and fit. Speaking with local and foreign newsmen in Georgetown, the key selections officer said the preparations for the election were conducted without bias. (Common Hammond) also explained that the arrival of ballot boxes at some original locations for counting were preceded by general practice and under the law [words indistinct] until all the boxes from a particular foreign district are at the [word indistinct] countv.

[Words indistinct] elections commission [words indistinct] to investigate the incident involving the PPP's presidential candidate Dr Cheddi Jagan and a number of (?voting) and election officials at Haslington on the east coast of Demerara. (Common Hammond) described the incident as unfortunate.

United Force [UF] leader Marcellus Feilden Singh has issued a statement in which he claims his life has been threatened by an anonymous caller. In the statement the UF leader claims that the caller warned him against [words indistinct] that the party may have won in Monday's national and regional elections.

Mr Singh says [words indistinct] presidential candidate in the 1985 elections said that while he is prepared to die for his country he (?is certainly not) to do so. The UF leader said the United Force does not believe in boycotts because [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] have denied allegations that the [words indistinct] or hijacked ballot boxes were in West Demerara. The allegations were made by the People's Progressive Party member Cheddi Jagan in a statement to the media. Major General (McLain) states that the military did not take possession of or handle any ballot boxes on the west bank or in any other part of the country. [passage indistinct]

Hoyte Claims Victory

FL112304 Bridgetown CANA in English 2300 GMT 11 Dec 85

[By Rickey Singh]

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, Dec 11, CANA -- Guyana's President Desmond Hoyte tonight claimed an overwhelming victory by his Peoples National Congress (PNC) in Monday's elections, and said there would be no major policy changes.

Leading the PNC in the first elections since the death of former [words indistinct] and President Forbes Burnham last August, Hoyte said a priority of the re-elected government would be strengthening the country's ailing economy.

Hoyte's comments at a news conference came while official results were still being awaited from three of 10 electoral regions, but with the PNC running virtually five-to-one ahead of the nearest of six challengers -- the Peoples Progressive Party (PPP).

Hoyte outrightly rejected all allegations by opposition parties of electoral malpractices. I am satisfied that the elections (?were legal and above board).

Shortly before the press conference, and hours after both the major opposition parties, the PPP and the Working Peoples Alliance (WPA), had given what they said were more examples of election-day malpractices, a group of eight civic bodies including and Roman Catholic bishops [as received] and the Guyana Human Rights Association (GHRA), issued a statement recording their profound disappointment over the conduct of the poll.

Further Comments

PA120129 Paris AFP in Spanish 2314 GMT 11 Dec 85

[By special correspondent Martha Blanco]

[Text] Georgetown, 11 Dec (AFP) -- Desmond Hoyte, acting president and now president-elect of Guyana, said today that his country's foreign policy will continue to be non-aligned, but added that Guyana's relations with the United States must be improved.

In his first public statement since Monday's general elections, Hoyte shrugged off reports that there was fraud during the elections. When asked about statements in that regard issued by Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, he replied: "Guyana has never meddled in other countries' problems."

Hoyte also rejected claims by an American reporter that fraud was committed during Monday's elections.

The reports of fraud were made by six opposition political parties of the only English-speaking South American country, particularly by the pro-Soviet People's Progressive Party (PPP) and the Working People's Alliance (WPA). Both accused the ruling government party of tampering with the results.

The results of the latest official vote count today showed the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) with more than 77 percent of the valid votes (206,873) compared to 16.84 percent for the PPP (45,082 votes), the country's second strongest political force.

Today Hoyte had to issue an official response to the charges of fraud that even involved the Armed Forces, though detracting importance from Vice President Hamilton Green's participation. [sentence as received]

The acting president and now president-elect stressed that the elections "have been the most peaceful" since the Cooperative Republic of Guyana came into being in 1966.

Regarding the call by PPP leader and former pro-Soviet Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan to reject the elections through mobilizations after announcing his and his party's withdrawal, Hoyte said Jagan lacks popular support to undertake such actions.

Questioned about the objections made in the voting places where independent observers were not allowed to enter, Hoyte said that "they failed to prove that they were impartial."

Meanwhile, he said one of his government's priorities in the economic and social field will be to diversify agriculture, which he described as the most important step.

Guyana's principal export products are (in addition to bauxite) rice and sugar cane. Hoyte and his advisers are planning to plant other export crops, including coffee and soybeans.

Guyana's strong man during the next 5 years said that foreign investments will be important to develop the country's industrial sector.

Hoyte said today that Guyana is a complex party and that although the PNC has done much for its development, the country is now entering a new era: the post-Forbes Burnham era. The late Burnham was the country's first president.

Observers indicated that Hoyte has brought his country closer to the United States since Burnham's death on 6 August. Today's statement that those relations must improve was interpreted as ratification of the policy Georgetown is implementing in its new republican phase.